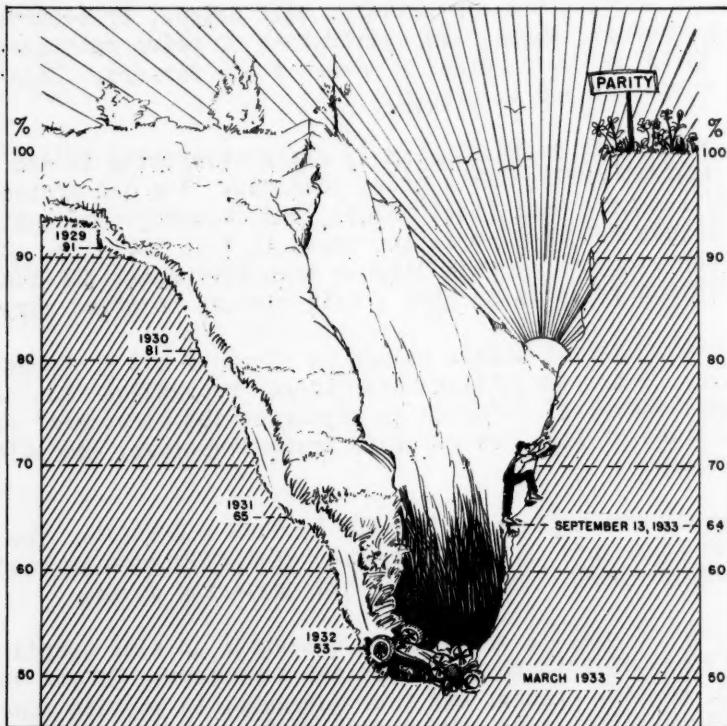


Consumers'

A bi-weekly bulletin to aid consumers in understanding changes in prices and costs of food and farm commodities and in making wise, economical purchases.

Guide



Issued by the **CONSUMERS' COUNSEL** of the Agricultural
Adjustment Administration
in cooperation with the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Bureau of Home
Economics, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

WASHINGTON, D.C.

No. 2

September 28, 1933

TO CONSUMERS

Consumers are asking many questions about increased food prices: "Why are they going up?" "Are these increases reasonable?", "Who is getting the extra dollars?" To provide consumers with answers to these questions we are publishing the CONSUMER'S GUIDE.

Various factors are causing food prices to go up. The depreciation of the dollar in foreign exchange affects prices of foods sold in foreign trade. Anticipated increases in consumer incomes have increased demand on the part of the trade. The program of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration has strengthened some prices, by control of production, processing taxes, and elimination of price cutting-- all designed to build up the purchasing power of the farmers. Under the NRA, higher wages may add to prices.

Your government in Washington is doing everything it can to protect you against unreasonable price advances. You can protect yourselves by watching your local prices, and checking them against the average prices reported every two weeks in this bulletin. Obviously we cannot report on each city or town throughout the country. What we are trying to do is to give a fair picture of price movements.

Protection against unfair prices is first of all a community responsibility. Many communities have already recognized this and have organized Consumers' Councils to represent the consumers' viewpoint on questions of fair prices, fair trade practices, economic and wise spending.

Food costs are influenced greatly by wise selection. The Bureau of Home Economics of the Department of Agriculture is ready to give you expert advice on selecting and preparing foods.

Standards of quality are also an essential in wise spending. They are a protection both to producers and consumers. If you want foods of U. S. quality grades, ask your merchants to provide them for you. Watch the labels on your foods, too.

Much of the costliness of foods comes from expensive services provided by merchants which consumers might do without. Help your merchants to serve you economically by pointing out to them these unnecessary expenses.

SO MUCH OF YOUR INCOME GOES TO BUYING FOOD. STUDY THE FOOD PRICES REPORTED IN THE FOLLOWING PAGES AND THE EXPLANATIONS UNDER EACH TABLE. THEY WILL HELP YOU SPEND INTELLIGENTLY.

FredERIC E. HOWE

Consumers' Counsel.

UP THE HILL TO PARITY

When farmers get for their products prices which will enable them to purchase as much as they did in pre-war years, 1910 to 1914, the climb to PARITY will have been won. This is the goal which the Agricultural Adjustment Administration has set. The picture on the cover of this issue of the CONSUMER'S GUIDE tells the story of this climb uphill.

All during the years, from 1921 to 1929, when the rest of the country was growing more "prosperous", the farmers' purchasing power remained under its pre-war level. In 1929, it began dropping way down hill, until in March, 1933, it touched its lowest level. In that month the farmers' dollar was worth only 50 cents, compared with its value from 1910 to 1914.

Then the climb uphill started.

Two things are important to the farmer in this struggle for a bigger dollar. One, the money he gets for his crops. Two, the money he must pay for what he buys. If his dollar is to reach the top of the hill, No. One must increase faster than No. Two.

By July of this year, it had climbed up to 71. Next month it slipped back again, to 64. On September 13 it was still at this point.

The more money we can get to the farmer, the faster can his dollar mount, provided he does not have to pay out too much for the commodities he buys.

When consumers pay more for what the farmer grows, and these extra dollars go to him, they are helping to lift the farmer out of the deep valley of depression into which he had fallen. Prosperous farmers mean a prosperous country.

Watch this uphill climb in each issue of the CONSUMERS' GUIDE.

WHO'S GETTING YOUR FOOD DOLLARS?

Six piles of dollars, pictured on the next page, represent the average amount of money families have spent for typical monthly purchases of certain foods since 1929. At the bottom of each pile are the dollars farmers got for producing these foods. At the top of each pile are the dollars processors and distributors got for preparing and delivering those foods to our kitchens.

In this family market basket are: 12.4 pounds of beef; 6.2 lbs. of pork; 0.7 pounds of lamb; 1.9 lbs. of chicken; 5.1 dozen eggs; 28.1 quarts of whole milk; 6.4 lbs. of evaporated milk; 5.5 lbs. of butter; 1 lb. of cheese; 2.9 lbs. of rice; 58.7 lbs. of potatoes; 22 lbs. of flour; 44.2 lbs. of bread; 1.9 pounds of macaroni.

Watch how these piles of dollars changed each year till the present year for this amount of food. In 1929, the family had to pay an average of \$26.11 a month; \$24.20 in 1930; \$19.89 in 1931; \$16.78 in 1932. In February, 1933, this family market basket was practically at its cheapest; (it touched bottom in April, at \$14.68).

Then the climb began. Each month since April has added a little to the cost. By August 29, the family was paying \$17.74 for this monthly market basket-load. -20% more than in February.

Now let's see how much of that money was going to the farmers who produced these foods. In 1929, they got \$12.40 of the \$26.11 spent by the family. That is, out of every dollar spent, the farmer was paid 47 cents.

Next year, farmers got less, 45 cents out of every one of these food dollars. In 1931, their share grew still smaller--38 cents per food dollar.

Down, down went the farmers' pay; in 1932 to 33 cents. Finally in March, 1933, it touched bottom at 31 cents. At that time the farmer got \$4.55, as compared with \$12.40 in 1929. Then the climb uphill began for the farmers. By August 29, they were getting 39 cents of the consumer's dollar spent on these foods. In actual dollars, on that date, farmers got 50% more than in February.

All the dollars between the farmers' share and what the family paid, went to its butcher, baker, grocer, milkman, food manufacturers, transporters, and wholesalers.

As food prices to consumers dropped, these middlemen got less, but their share grew larger because their charges for services were harder to deflate.

From 53 cents out of every dollar in 1929, processors and distributors increased their share to 69 cents in March, 1933. With the turn in farm prices in April, the middlemen's share began dropping. By August, it had shrunk to 61 cents. In actual amount, their margin was 59 cents

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greater, increasing from \$10.28 to \$10.87.

Since July, part of the middlemen's margin on foods has included the processing tax on wheat, which adds 30 cents to the cost of getting a bushel of wheat from the farm to consumers. Typical family purchases in the form of flour, bread and macaroni amount to over a bushel of wheat a month, so that 36 cents of the 69 cent increase is accounted for by the tax which will eventually go to the farmer. The extra 23 cents may be due to an advance in direct or indirect labor costs.

Labor cost of processors and middlemen are hard to get at, because the government hasn't been given them as completely as farmers' and consumers' prices. The best records we have are average hourly earnings, and we have those for only a few food industries. Here are a few figures

for representative factories:

Flour: Up 13% from Feb. to Aug.

Baking: Up 9% from Feb. to Aug.

Slaughtering and meat packing:

Up 11% from Feb. to Aug.

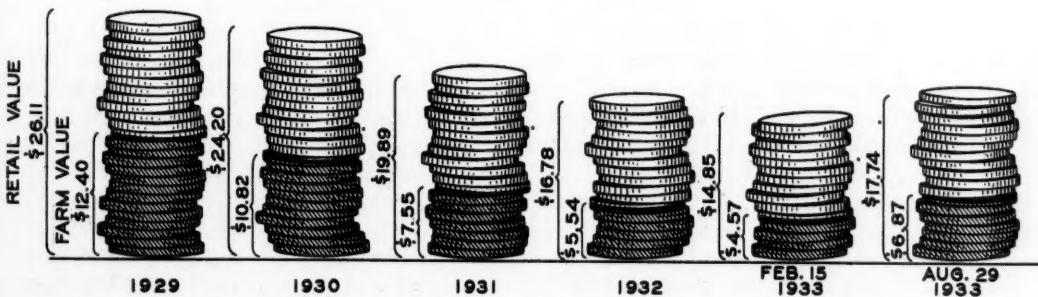
Average hourly wage increases, however, do not necessarily mean equal increase in labor cost per pound of flour, or bread, or meat.

Consumers can make a big contribution to the campaign to help the farmer by watching the margins between their retail prices and farm prices, reported in each issue of this "Guide." This is their protection, too, against unfair price advances.

Where the middleman's margin seems to grow too fast, report this to your local consumer organization. Ask them to investigate for you.

Help the farmers and help yourselves by watching where your food dollars are going!

CHANGES IN RETAIL AND FARM VALUES OF TYPICAL MONTHLY PURCHASES PER FAMILY OF CERTAIN FOODS



KEEPING UP WITH THE FARM PROGRAM

A quick summary of plans and achievements under the Agricultural Adjustment Act, to control farm production and eliminate waste in distribution.

Up to September 26

Wheat and \$270,000,000

Mounting surpluses of wheat (363 million bushels in 1932), severe loss (80%) of export trade, prices sinking steadily lower, ruining many thousands of wheat farmers....That was the wheat problem from 1926 to 1933. A short crop in 1933 boosted prices. Dollar depreciation helped. Farmers who had wheat to sell benefited. Many lost out.

To prevent new surpluses piling up, to insure greater benefits to all 1,200,000 wheat farmers, a campaign was launched to control production in 1934-35. Farmers were asked to sign contracts to plant 15% fewer acres, in line with the International Wheat Agreement, joined in for the U. S. by Secretary Wallace. Farmers who signed were promised compensation, part to be this fall, the rest next spring. Compensation to come from a processing tax of 30 cents (average) on a bushel of wheat, imposed July 9. September 25.

In 1932, estimated income from wheat was only \$177,000,000. With prices about where they are now, this year's income is estimated at \$325,000,000. Add about \$120,000,000 for possible compensation payments, making a total return to wheat farmers some \$450,000,000.....A possible gain of \$270,000,000.

Plans are maturing to reopen export markets for certain wheat surpluses, in

accord with the International Agreement giving the U. S. a quota of 47,000,000 bushels. No wheat to be sold below world price.

Cotton and \$256,000,000

1933 cotton had been planted when the Administration could get down to work to help cotton growers. Like wheat farmers, they had on their backs great surpluses (some 12 million bales - equal to a whole year's crop.) Cotton prices had dropped to a starvation level - 4.6 cents in June, 1932.

Farmers were offered benefit payments, financed by a processing tax (4.2 cents per net pound), imposed August 1, for plowing under a quarter of their 1933 planted acres. Result--10,304,000 acres ploughed up. Estimated crop this year, 12,400,000 bales, against a probable 16,500,000, had there been no action.

Gross money gain to farmers, including benefit payments and option profits, calculated at \$256,000,000 over last year's return.

New cotton program for 1934 and 1935 is being worked out. Objective, only 25 million acres

planted to cotton, against 40 million in 1933.

Additional help to cotton growers; loans of 10 cents per pound on their present crops, so they can hold them for better prices, announced Sept. 22.

Pork to the Needy - Money to Farmers

To remove a burdensome surplus from the market; to give hog growers between 18 and 20 million dollars in cash, at more than market prices; to reduce feed requirements when feed prices were high; to make available 100 million pounds of pork products for needy families through Government relief agencies-- the Government bought from farmers in August & September some 6 million pigs and sows.

Long time gain anticipated - a price advance for farmers with market-weight hogs in fall and winter.

Compensation to farmers paid from processing tax yet to be levied.

Corn Farmers Next

Hogs and corn go-- and grow-- together. Reduce corn production, then hog production drops.

Program for corn acreage reduction for 1934 is being planned. Again, with adjusted compensation to farmers. Goal, 20 million acres less.

Less Flue-Cured Tobacco

More than 90 percent of growers

of flue-cured tobacco -- used generally for cigarettes -- have signed agreements to cut their production in 1934 & 1935. Agreements cover more than 95% of land used for this crop.

Growers of cigar types of tobacco also curtailing production.

MARKETING AGREEMENTS

Not all agricultural commodities are included in the Act as "basic", so funds for production control cannot be raised through processing taxes. Supply and price can be controlled only through marketing agreements and licenses.

Another purpose of marketing agreements - as fundamental to relieving farmers and consumers - is elimination of waste in distribution.

Correcting wastes in distribution is a long-time program. Only a beginning has been made.

Milk - Dearth in Plenty

One-fifth of total farm income is from milk and milk products. Farmers can supply much more milk than we now consume. They can't make a good living from milk, because prices are so low. Consumers can't buy more because prices aren't low enough - or incomes high enough.

Two-headed problem; get better prices to farmers; get lower prices or higher incomes to consumers.

One solution; cut costs of distribution. This is being tackled through regional marketing agreements.

End of September: 4 milk-shed agreements ratified; public hearings concluded on more than 20 others; 70 agreements or requests in various stages of preparation.

New policy adopted; agreements containing complete retail and farm price schedules approved for trial period of 30 days; accompanied by license regulations fixing only minimum producer prices and maximum consumer prices. During 30-day period, distributors to render detailed reports on sales, costs, profits. These reports to serve as basis for final schedules of prices.

Program for coordinating and stabilizing whole industry being studied.

Other Marketing Agreements Completed

California cling peaches for canning: growers assured a return of not less than \$20 a ton for No. 1 peaches.

Deciduous tree fruits in Pacific Northwest and California; California Tokay grapes; California rice; National dry skim milk; National evaporated milk.

Canners Raise Prices to Growers

At the suggestion of the Administration, canners of tomatoes, beets, sweet corn, lima beans, and other canning crops have agreed to raise prices to growers, usually 25 percent.

Promises of distributors also obtained to revise their contracts with canners, to make it possible for canners to raise farm prices.

3,500,000 Families to Get Help

\$75,000,000 has been set aside by the government to buy up surplus farm products and distribute them to needy families. Purchases will be made under direction of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration; distribution, under direction of the Federal Emergency Relief Administration. Definite plans to be announced later.

Said Secretary Wallace: "This plan frankly recognizes that the United States Government has at least as much responsibility toward its own people as it assumed toward those of other countries several years ago. It is a frank avowal that we do not propose any longer to see millions inadequately clothed and fed, and suffering all the unfortunate consequences of malnutrition and exposure, while surpluses of the commodities they need are begging for a market."

Distributing surplus farm products to the 3,500,000 families on relief rolls -- getting now no more than a bare subsistence -- is expected to help farmers, too, by making possible consumption of goods in addition to the amount which would otherwise be distributed and sold this winter.

Change in retail prices of representative foods in the
United States from February 15 to August 29

Commodity	Unit	Feb. 15	Aug. 29 ^{1/}	Percent change	Estimated average seasonal change ^{2/}
		Cents	Cents		
Butter	lb.	24.8	27.9	12.5	- 2.9
Chesse	lb.	21.3	23.2	8.9	- 1.2
Milk	qt.	10.3	10.9	5.8	- 0.4
Eggs	doz.	21.4	25.5	19.2	4.2
Hens	lb.	21.3	20.3	- 4.7	- 2.2
Round steak	lb.	24.2	26.5	9.5	9.8
Leg of lamb	lb.	21.7	23.1	6.5	2.5
Pork chop	lb.	17.6	21.2	20.5	24.4
Flour	lb.	2.9	4.8	165.5	- 1.6
Bread	lb.	6.4	7.6	18.8	- 0.4
Lard	lb.	7.7	9.8	27.3	1.8
Potatoes	lb.	1.5	3.3	120.0	10.3
Macaroni	lb.	14.6	15.6	6.9	- 0.2
Rice	lb.	5.8	6.5	12.1	0.2
Prunes	lb.	8.9	10.1	13.5	1.7

^{1/} Manchester and Rochester omitted from the usual list of 51 cities.

^{2/} Mean of average percentage change, 1925-1929, from February 15 to August 15
and of average percentage change, 1925-1929, from February 15 to Sept. 15.

(In the commodity tables which follow, Manchester and Rochester were not reported on August 29, so that the United States average represents 49 cities; on February 15 and August 15 these two cities were included in the United States average, covering 51 cities.

MILK (Fresh)

Fresh milk prices on the average made no change in the period from August 15 to August 29. The tendency, city by city was to shave the price, rather than to increase it. Detroit and Philadelphia showed the greatest increase - each advancing one cent a quart. Mobile was outstanding in showing the greatest decrease, an average of 1.2 cents. Highest prices are still charged in Bridgeport and New Haven and were joined in this period by Jacksonville, Florida.

Average price per Quart (in cents)

Market	Feb. 15	Aug. 15	Aug. 29 *	Market	Feb. 15	Aug. 15	Aug. 29 *
United States	10.3	10.9	10.9	Milwaukee	8.0	9.0	9.0
Atlanta	12.0	12.5	13.0	Minneapolis	5.8	8.0	8.0
Baltimore	11.0	10.0	10.0	Mobile	13.0	13.0	11.8
Birmingham	14.0	13.0	12.5	Newark	10.0	12.0	12.0
Boston	10.0	12.0	12.0	New Haven	12.0	14.0	14.0
Bridgeport	12.0	14.0	14.0	New Orleans	10.0	12.0	12.0
Buffalo	10.0	11.0	11.0	New York	10.0	12.0	12.0
Butte	11.7	11.0	10.8	Norfolk	12.0	12.0	12.0
Charleston, S.C.	13.0	13.5	13.5	Omaha	7.0	9.0	9.0
Chicago	9.0	10.0	10.0	Peoria	10.0	10.2	10.2
Cincinnati	10.0	9.0	9.0	Philadelphia	9.0	10.0	11.0
Cleveland	8.0	10.0	10.0	Pittsburgh	9.0	10.5	10.5
Columbus	8.0	8.5	9.0	Portland, Me.	12.0	11.7	11.7
Dallas	9.0	9.0	9.0	Portland, Ore.	10.3	9.0	9.3
Denver	10.0	10.0	10.0	Providence	12.0	12.5	13.0
Detroit	9.0	9.0	10.0	Richmond	11.5	11.5	11.5
Fall River	12.0	12.0	12.0	St. Louis	10.0	10.0	10.0
Houston	8.4	10.2	10.4	St. Paul	7.7	8.0	8.0
Indianapolis	9.0	9.0	9.0	Salt Lake City	9.0	9.5	9.5
Jacksonville	13.0	13.3	14.0	San Francisco	12.0	11.0	11.0
Kansas City	10.0	10.0	10.0	Savannah	13.7	13.3	13.3
Little Rock	10.0	12.0	12.0	Scranton	10.0	11.0	11.0
Los Angeles	11.0	12.0	12.0	Seattle	9.0	10.7	10.7
Louisville	9.7	11.0	11.0	Springfield, Ill.	9.1	10.0	10.0
Memphis	10.0	11.0	11.0	Washington, D. C.	13.0	13.0	13.0

*Manchester and Rochester omitted from the usual list of 51 cities.

Fluid milk at the farm brought \$1.16 per 100 pounds on February 15 and \$1.45 on August 29. During this period the retail value of 100 pounds of bottled milk increased on the average from \$4.74 to \$5.01. The margin charged milk dealers and distributors was \$3.58 in February and \$3.56 on August 29. In other words, the increased retail price of milk has been more than reflected in the increased farm prices.

BUTTER

Butter prices usually decline between February and August, but this year they advanced 19%. Between August 15 and August 29, the increase was over half a cent a pound for the country. Greatest increase was in Philadelphia, where three cents was added to the average pound price. Highest prices, 30.9, were charged in New Haven on August 29.

Average price per Pound (in cents)

Aug. 29 *	Market	Feb. 15	Aug. 15	Aug. 29 *	Market	Feb. 15	Aug. 15	Aug. 29 *
9.0	United States	24.8	27.2	27.9	Milwaukee	24.1	25.8	27.2
8.0	Atlanta	26.9	30.0	29.3	Minneapolis	23.4	25.4	26.6
1.8	Baltimore	27.2	30.8	30.3	Mobile	24.8	26.1	26.6
2.0	Birmingham	25.1	28.7	28.5	Newark	25.9	30.0	30.0
4.0	Boston	24.7	28.4	29.9	New Haven	26.3	30.4	30.9
2.0	Bridgeport	26.1	28.7	29.4	New Orleans	26.3	27.5	26.9
2.0	Buffalo	23.7	26.7	27.4	New York	25.6	28.7	29.3
2.0	Butte	22.1	26.5	26.7	Norfolk	25.3	29.1	28.7
9.0	Charleston, S. C.	24.3	27.6	27.6	Omaha	23.1	25.3	26.6
10.2	Chicago	25.1	26.4	28.6	Peoria	24.0	23.9	25.4
11.0	Cincinnati	24.8	25.8	27.2	Philadelphia	26.9	27.6	30.6
10.5	Cleveland	24.4	26.5	28.6	Pittsburgh	24.7	28.0	28.3
11.7	Columbus	24.9	26.8	27.4	Portland, Me.	25.3	31.1	29.7
9.3	Dallas	24.8	27.3	27.5	Portland, Ore.	23.3	26.5	25.9
13.0	Denver	23.2	26.0	26.0	Providence	25.4	28.6	29.2
11.5	Detroit	23.1	24.9	26.4	Richmond	24.9	29.5	29.1
10.0	Fall River	24.3	27.7	28.3	St. Louis	25.9	28.0	29.0
8.0	Houston	26.9	28.4	27.5	St. Paul	23.9	24.6	26.2
9.5	Indianapolis	25.7	27.9	29.4	Salt Lake City	20.9	24.6	24.0
11.0	Jacksonville	24.7	27.1	27.0	San Francisco	25.3	27.7	27.7
13.3	Kansas City	23.5	25.8	27.1	Savannah	25.3	28.4	27.9
11.0	Little Rock	22.9	22.9	24.4	Scranton	24.3	28.1	28.5
10.7	Los Angeles	23.9	26.5	28.0	Seattle	25.3	26.7	27.3
10.0	Louisville	24.3	28.4	27.9	Springfield, Ill.	24.3	25.6	26.9
13.0	Memphis	24.5	26.0	27.6	Washington, D. C.	27.2	29.6	29.9

Farm price of butter fat increased from 15.8 cents in February to 19.8 cents per pound on August 29. During this period the retail price of the butter made from a pound of butter fat increased from 29.8 cents to 33.5 cents. The margin between farm and retail price was 14.0 cents in February and slightly less, 13.7 cents on August 29.

Manchester and Rochester omitted from the usual list of 51 cities.

CHEESE

Cheese was very little cheaper on August 29 than two weeks earlier, dropping from 23.6 to 23.2 cents a pound. Philadelphia led the other 48 cities in price changes, registering an average advance of three and one half cents a pound from August 15. Bridgeport stood on both dates as the most expensive cheese market for consumers, charging thirty-one cents a pound on August 29. Cheese is cheapest in Salt Lake City.

Average price per Pound (in cents)

Market	Feb. 15	Aug. 15	Aug. 29 *	Market	Feb. 15	Aug. 15	Aug. 29 *
United States	21.3	23.6	23.2	Milwaukee	21.8	24.8	23.1
Atlanta	18.3	22.2	21.6	Minneapolis	19.6	21.1	20.6
Baltimore	21.4	24.2	23.6	Mobile	18.6	23.3	22.0
Birmingham	19.4	21.8	21.7	Newark	23.7	26.5	25.8
Boston	22.8	25.3	25.7	New Haven	27.9	29.5	29.8
Bridgeport	23.7	29.9	31.0	New Orleans	19.3	21.4	20.5
Buffalo	24.0	24.5	26.5	New York	26.0	27.7	28.1
Butte	19.8	19.9	19.1	Norfolk	17.3	21.3	21.0
Charleston, S.C.	19.0	21.1	21.0	Omaha	19.3	22.8	22.3
Chicago	24.4	26.2	26.0	Peoria	20.3	21.5	21.0
Cincinnati	23.6	26.4	26.4	Philadelphia	25.6	27.0	30.5
Cleveland	23.4	25.4	25.3	Pittsburgh	22.5	23.3	24.2
Columbus	23.3	26.0	25.4	Portland, Me.	22.3	25.9	25.4
Dallas	19.5	22.9	22.0	Portland, Ore.	18.1	22.3	22.2
Denver	24.2	24.6	23.5	Providence	24.3	25.6	25.1
Detroit	31.1	24.2	23.7	Richmond	17.9	21.6	21.2
Fall River	24.1	26.2	26.5	St. Louis	19.4	23.3	23.3
Houston	16.8	19.1	19.1	St. Paul	19.6	22.8	21.5
Indianapolis	20.0	22.3	22.3	Salt Lake City	16.4	17.9	17.6
Jacksonville	18.1	20.5	20.2	San Francisco	23.7	25.8	26.9
Kansas City	20.7	22.2	21.4	Savannah	17.9	21.2	20.2
Little Rock	16.8	19.9	18.3	Scranton	22.0	23.1	23.0
Los Angeles	22.6	24.3	24.0	Seattle	19.8	21.3	21.4
Louisville	19.2	22.4	21.6	Springfield, Ill.	20.0	21.3	22.3
Memphis	16.0	19.4	19.6	Washington, D. C.	20.2	23.0	22.7

Farm price of fluid milk increased from \$1.16 per 100 pounds on February 15 to \$1.45 on August 29. The retail value of the amount of cheese made from 100 pounds of milk was \$2.13 in February and \$2.32 on August 29, leaving a margin between the farm and retail price of 97 cents in February and 87 cents on August 29.

* Manchester and Rochester omitted from the usual list of 51 cities.

EGGS

Despite an abundance of good eggs prices stayed up during the two weeks between August 15 and 29, and increased two cents or more per dozen in a number of cities: Boston, Bridgeport, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Philadelphia, St. Louis, San Francisco and Seattle. Consumers in Boston are being charged an average of 15 cents a dozen more than the general average, and 23 cents more than the minimum charged.

Average price per dozen
(In cents)

Aug. 29 *	Market	Feb. 15	Aug. 15	Aug. 29 *	Market	Feb. 15	Aug. 15	Aug. 29 *
23.1	United States	21.4	25.3	25.5	Milwaukee	19.7	19.8	20.4
20.6	Atlanta	19.3	24.8	25.2	Minneapolis	19.5	18.7	18.6
22.0	Baltimore	22.5	26.1	26.9	Mobile	16.8	22.6	23.3
25.8	Birmingham	18.1	21.7	22.6	Newark	28.3	33.7	35.3
29.8	Boston	30.8	38.8	41.0	New Haven	29.7	34.4	36.1
20.5	Bridgeport	28.3	36.8	39.0	New Orleans	17.2	21.8	21.7
28.1	Buffalo	22.8	26.4	26.6	New York	28.0	32.9	32.0
21.0	Butte	25.6	29.3	29.4	Norfolk	21.2	25.1	27.0
21.0	Charleston, S. C.	18.9	26.5	26.1	Omaha	16.8	17.5	17.8
30.5	Chicago	23.3	24.6	25.4	Peoria	18.1	18.1	18.4
24.2	Cincinnati	19.9	18.9	21.4	Philadelphia	25.0	26.8	29.9
25.4	Cleveland	19.9	22.8	25.5	Pittsburgh	21.6	24.7	24.5
22.2	Columbus	18.2	19.6	20.6	Portland, Me.	25.7	34.4	36.3
25.1	Dallas	17.9	25.3	24.3	Portland, Ore.	17.2	25.5	25.8
21.2	Denver	18.7	24.9	26.8	Providence	26.4	37.6	38.5
23.3	Detroit	20.4	22.6	21.7	Richmond	19.7	23.2	24.5
21.5	Fall River	28.2	36.9	37.5	St. Louis	18.1	20.3	22.7
17.6	Houston	16.2	21.1	21.3	St. Paul	19.6	19.1	19.2
26.9	Indianapolis	16.7	20.7	21.1	Salt Lake City	17.5	22.5	23.4
20.2	Jacksonville	20.1	29.2	28.9	San Francisco	21.7	27.1	29.6
23.0	Kansas City	19.3	19.3	19.6	Savannah	17.6	26.2	26.5
21.4	Little Rock	16.0	21.2	20.7	Scranton	25.3	28.4	27.9
22.3	Los Angeles	22.2	28.6	30.1	Seattle	20.5	25.8	28.3
22.7	Louisville	17.0	20.2	21.1	Springfield, Ill.	17.5	17.3	17.8
	Memphis	16.3	18.2	19.5	Washington, D. C.	23.7	27.1	27.9

Egg prices to farmers have increased more than consumer prices. At the farm eggs brought 11 cents per dozen in February and 16.8 cents on August 29. This decreased the distributors' margin from 10.4 to 8.7 cents.

Manchester and Rochester omitted from the usual list of 51 cities.

FLOUR

Consumers in general could buy a pound of flour at the same price on August 15 as on August 29, but in 24 cities they had to pay more than the national average of 4.8 cents a pound. Highest prices are charged in New Orleans.

Average Price per Pound (In cents)

Market	Feb. 15	Aug. 15	Aug. 29 *	Market	Feb. 15	Aug. 15	Aug. 29 *
United States	2.9	4.8	4.8	Milwaukee	2.7	4.5	4.6
Atlanta	3.4	5.4	5.4	Minneapolis	2.8	4.7	5.0
Baltimore	2.9	4.9	5.0	Mobile	3.3	4.9	5.2
Birmingham	3.1	5.0	5.1	Newark	3.0	4.9	4.9
Boston	3.2	5.1	5.2	New Haven	3.3	5.1	5.5
Bridgeport	3.4	5.1	5.5	New Orleans	4.1	5.6	5.8
Buffalo	2.6	5.0	5.1	New York	2.9	4.7	5.0
Butte	2.7	4.3	4.2	Norfolk	3.0	4.7	4.8
Charleston, S.C.	3.9	5.4	5.3	Omaha	2.5	4.0	4.3
Chicago	2.6	4.5	4.8	Peoria	2.5	4.4	4.6
Cincinnati	2.8	4.3	4.6	Philadelphia	2.8	5.8	5.1
Cleveland	2.9	4.4	4.7	Pittsburgh	2.5	4.4	4.4
Columbus	2.4	4.4	4.4	Portland, Me.	2.9	5.1	5.1
Dallas	2.9	4.5	4.5	Portland, Ore.	2.7	5.1	5.3
Denver	2.3	4.0	4.0	Providence	3.3	5.4	5.4
Detroit	2.8	4.5	4.5	Richmond	2.9	4.7	4.7
Fall River	3.2	5.1	5.2	St. Louis	2.6	4.6	4.7
Houston	2.7	4.7	4.7	St. Paul	2.6	5.1	4.8
Indianapolis	2.5	4.5	4.7	Salt Lake City	1.8	3.6	3.5
Jacksonville	3.6	5.2	5.3	San Francisco	3.3	5.0	5.1
Kansas City	2.7	4.7	4.8	Savannah	3.5	5.4	5.3
Little Rock	2.7	4.4	4.5	Scranton	3.0	4.8	5.1
Los Angeles	2.8	4.4	4.3	Seattle	3.0	4.5	4.0
Louisville	3.2	4.8	5.4	Springfield, Ill.	2.5	4.5	4.7
Memphis	2.9	4.7	4.6	Washington, D.C.	3.0	5.3	5.5.

* Manchester and Rochester omitted from the usual list of 51 cities.

The farm price of wheat increased from 32.3 cents per bushel in February to 75.0 cents on August 29. Comparing this price with the retail price of flour made from a bushel of wheat shows the margin advanced from 91.2 cents to \$1.294. Deducting the processing tax on wheat, averaging 30 cents, reduces the margin on the latter date to \$0.994.

BREAD

Retail prices of a pound loaf of white bread (baked) on August 29 showed little change from those of August 15. The average for the country, based on 49 cities, remained the same, 7.6 cents. This was 1.2 cents above the average for 51 cities on February 15. Largest advances in individual cities between August 15 and August 29 occurred in Washington, D. C. (7.2 cents to 7.9 cents), Butte (7.8 cents to 8.2 cents), Jacksonville (7.7 cents to 8.1 cents), Detroit (6.9 cents to 7.2 cents), and Louisville (7.1 cents to 7.4 cents).

Seven cities reported in the last bulletin on bread prices with an average price of a cent or more above the average for the country, have now been joined by an eighth, New York, N.J., where the price has gone up to 8.6 cents.

Average Price Per Pound Loaf of White Bread (Baked) (In cents)

Market	Feb. 15	Aug. 15	Aug. 29 *	Market	Feb. 15	Aug. 15	Aug. 29 *
United States	6.4	7.6	7.6	Milwaukee	6.2	6.7	6.8
Atlanta	6.3	8.6	8.6	Minneapolis	6.5	7.3	7.1
Baltimore	6.6	7.6	7.5	Mobile	7.4	8.7	8.7
Birmingham	6.9	8.1	8.2	Newark	7.7	8.3	8.6
Boston	6.3	7.2	7.4	New Haven	6.2	7.8	7.8
Bridgeport	6.7	7.6	7.6	New Orleans	6.1	7.3	7.3
Buffalo	6.2	7.5	7.5	New York	7.3	7.8	7.9
Butte	7.9	7.8	8.2	Norfolk	6.8	7.8	7.8
Charleston, S. C.	7.2	8.7	8.6	Omaha	5.7	7.2	7.1
Chicago	6.1	6.8	7.0	Peoria	6.4	7.7	7.7
Cincinnati	5.3	6.9	6.9	Philadelphia	6.3	7.7	7.7
Cleveland	5.4	7.1	7.1	Pittsburgh	6.8	7.5	7.6
Columbus	5.8	7.2	7.3	Portland, Me.	7.0	7.8	7.7
Dallas	4.9	7.2	7.3	Portland, Ore.	7.5	8.2	7.2
Denver	5.9	6.7	6.7	Providence	5.9	7.4	7.4
Detroit	5.8	6.9	7.2	Richmond	6.4	7.6	7.6
Fall River	5.4	7.7	7.7	St. Louis	6.2	7.4	7.4
Houston	4.8	7.6	7.8	St. Paul	6.5	7.5	7.4
Indianapolis	4.8	6.5	6.6	Salt Lake City	6.2	7.2	7.1
Jacksonville	6.9	7.7	8.1	San Francisco	8.3	9.1	9.1
Kansas City	6.7	7.8	7.9	Savannah	6.8	9.0	9.0
Little Rock	6.4	7.9	8.0	Scranton	7.9	9.2	9.2
Los Angeles	7.2	8.0	7.9	Seattle	7.8	8.6	8.6
Louisville	5.4	7.1	7.4	Springfield, Ill.	6.9	7.7	7.6
Memphis	6.7	7.9	7.9	Washington, D.C.	7.1	7.2	7.9

*Manchester and Rochester omitted from the usual list of 51 cities.

POTATOES

Potatoes were still relatively high, 3.3 cents a pound on August 29, as compared with 1.5 cents on February 15 due to this year's shortage in the potato crop. Dallas charges the highest price, 4.7 cents a pound, 0.4 cent less than on August 15. Butte price, 1.9 cents is close to last February's average for the country.

Average Price per Pound (In cents)

Market	Feb. 15.	Aug. 15	Aug. 29 *	Market	Feb. 15	Aug. 15	Aug. 29 *
United States	1.5	3.5	3.3	Milwaukee	1.3	3.9	3.2
Atlanta	2.0	3.6	3.9	Minneapolis	1.0	3.5	2.8
Baltimore	1.5	2.9	3.0	Mobile	1.7	3.6	3.8
Birmingham	2.1	3.8	3.8	Newark	1.7	3.5	3.6
Boston	1.5	3.3.	3.2	New Haven	1.6	3.3	3.1
Bridgeport	1.4	3.1	3.1	New Orleans	2.1	4.3	4.2
Buffalo	.9	3.3	3.1	New York	1.9	3.5	3.5
Butte	.8	2.7	1.9	Norfolk	1.8	3.6	3.5
Charleston, S.C.	1.8	3.4	3.8	Omaha	1.3	3.5	2.7
Chicago	1.5	4.0	3.8	Peoria	1.3	3.6	3.3
Cincinnati	1.5	4.0	3.8	Philadelphia	1.8	3.3	3.5
Cleveland	1.4	4.0	3.6	Pittsburgh	1.4	3.4	3.4
Columbus	1.2	3.8	3.7	Portland, Me.	1.3	3.2	2.7
Dallas	2.6	5.1	4.7	Portland, Ore.	1.5	2.1	2.2
Denver	1.6	3.2	2.7	Providence	1.4	3.0	2.9
Detroit	.9	3.5	3.2	Richmond	1.8	3.3	3.6
Fall River	1.3	3.0	2.8	St. Louis	1.5	4.0	3.7
Houston	2.3	4.0	4.0	St. Paul	1.0	2.9	2.6
Indianapolis	1.2	3.9	3.7	Salt Lake City	.9	2.6	2.1
Jacksonville	1.7	4.0	3.8	San Francisco	1.9	3.5	3.2
Kansas City	1.6	3.5	3.5	Savannah	1.9	3.9	3.4
Little Rock	1.8	3.6	3.4	Scranton	1.3	3.2	3.1
Los Angeles	1.8	3.1	2.8	Seattle	1.4	2.6	2.5
Louisville	1.5	3.8	3.7	Springfield, Ill.	1.4	3.8	3.7
Memphis	2.2	4.0	3.6	Washington, D.C.	1.8	3.8	3.5

*Manchester and Rochester omitted from the usual list of 51 cities.

Margins between farm and consumer prices in potatoes are usually higher in years, such as this, of short crops. The increase in margin this year, therefore, from 53 cents in February to 73 cents on August 29, is not unusual. Farmers got 37.0 cents a bushel for potatoes in February, and \$1.25 on August 29. The retail value of a bushel of potatoes was 90.0 cents in the earlier month and \$1.98 on August 29.

HENS

Los Angeles and New Haven charged consumers more for hens than the other 47 cities on August 29. Washington prices which were highest on August 15 dropped almost 2 cents a pound in the two weeks.

Average Price per Pound (In cents)

Markets	Feb. 15	Aug. 15	Aug. 29 *	Markets	Feb. 15	Aug. 15	Aug. 29 *
United States	21.3	20.7	20.3	Milwaukee	20.1	18.4	18.1
Atlanta	18.0	18.3	18.9	Minneapolis	20.9	18.2	17.9
Baltimore	23.3	23.9	24.1	Mobile	19.0	15.0	14.7
Birmingham	16.2	12.9	14.5	Newark	22.8	22.0	20.4
Boston	22.6	21.3	21.5	New Haven	24.4	26.1	26.1
Bridgeport	23.9	22.4	22.6	New Orleans	21.5	18.7	19.0
Buffalo	22.0	22.0	21.4	New York	22.4	23.0	22.4
Butte	20.9	19.8	19.5	Norfolk	20.3	17.6	19.9
Charleston	19.2	19.0	19.0	Omaha	18.0	17.6	17.6
Chicago	22.9	21.7	21.7	Peoria	17.9	18.8	18.2
Cincinnati	23.1	18.6	19.9	Philadelphia	25.2	24.0	23.3
Cleveland	22.6	21.8	23.3	Pittsburgh	23.5	23.3	23.6
Columbus	21.8	21.8	22.4	Portland, Me.	22.7	23.9	23.7
Dallas	17.6	16.2	16.2	Portland, Ore.	18.5	19.7	19.4
Denver	17.9	17.6	17.7	Providence	24.8	23.1	23.7
Detroit	20.2	20.5	17.9	Richmond	21.1	20.4	20.8
Fall River	23.7	24.7	25.1	St. Louis	21.3	19.8	19.6
Houston	19.2	20.1	16.3	St. Paul	20.2	17.9	18.0
Indianapolis	22.5	20.2	19.8	Salt Lake City	20.4	19.7	19.0
Jacksonville	19.0	18.8	19.2	San Francisco	26.4	24.9	24.7
Kansas City	18.8	18.4	18.4	Savannah	16.6	15.9	18.4
Little Rock	15.4	17.0	15.5	Scranton	22.8	23.4	22.5
Los Angeles	24.9	25.6	26.1	Seattle	19.9	21.3	21.6
Louisville	18.7	19.4	19.2	Springfield, Ill.	18.6	19.4	18.1
Memphis	17.0	17.8	17.3	Washington, D.C.	24.6	26.5	24.8

* Manchester and Rochester omitted from the usual list of 51 cities.

Farmers got little less for hens on August 29 (8.5 per pound) than they got in February (9.4 cents), and the price to the consumer, allowing for the wastage which ordinarily occurs from farm to consumer, dropped .8 of a cent from 18.5 to 17.7 cents, increasing the spread from 9.1 to 9.2 cents.

LEG OF LAMB

Consumers were required to pay an average of 0.7 cents a pound more on August 29, than on August 15 for this meat. Cincinnati, already highest on this date, added to its average for August 29. Detroit advanced prices most, 3 cents a pound, in the 2 weeks' period.

Average Price per Pound (In cents)

Market	Feb. 15	Aug. 15	Aug. 29	Market	Feb. 15	Aug. 15	Aug. 29
United States	21.7	22.4	23.1	Milwaukee	22.0	23.3	22.8
Atlanta	21.1	22.8	22.5	Minneapolis	20.6	20.2	19.7
Baltimore	20.9	22.6	22.6	Mobile	22.0	24.1	21.7
Birmingham	22.0	22.4	22.5	Newark	21.4	22.5	21.1
Boston	22.8	21.3	22.4	New Haven	22.6	22.8	23.5
Bridgeport	23.4	24.0	23.6	New Orleans	21.9	23.1	21.7
Buffalo	20.7	20.6	20.6	New York	21.8	21.3	21.5
Butte	19.4	21.0	20.6	Norfolk	19.3	20.6	20.4
Charleston	25.3	24.0	25.0	Omaha	18.9	19.0	20.7
Chicago	22.2	22.9	21.9	Peoria	19.0	21.2	21.0
Cincinnati	23.8	26.7	26.9	Philadelphia	23.1	22.4	22.5
Cleveland	21.5	21.5	22.4	Pittsburgh	21.8	23.3	23.2
Columbus	26.1	26.6	25.5	Portland, Me	19.5	20.5	20.1
Dallas	21.7	24.0	23.4	Portland, Ore.	19.0	20.2	18.8
Denver	19.3	20.0	19.5	Providence	23.3	23.7	23.4
Detroit	19.8	22.4	25.4	Richmond	23.4	23.2	23.4
Fall River	22.2	22.6	22.1	St. Louis	22.1	25.5	25.8
Houston	20.6	22.0	20.4	St. Paul	19.5	19.3	19.3
Indianapolis	22.5	23.9	23.7	Salt Lake City	20.8	22.2	22.0
Jacksonville	21.0	22.8	23.1	San Francisco	22.2	23.4	23.8
Kansas City	20.2	22.4	22.3	Savannah	23.2	23.5	24.1
Little Rock	21.3	23.3	23.8	Scranton	24.7	26.1	26.2
Los Angeles	20.5	20.9	21.1	Seattle	20.3	21.5	21.6
Louisville	24.0	25.0	26.3	Springfield, Ill.	21.8	23.4	22.7
Memphis	22.3	24.0	22.6	Washington, D.C.	22.5	22.3	22.1

*Manchester and Rochester omitted from the usual list of 51 cities.

Farmers got \$4.19 for 100 pounds of lamb on February 15, when consumers paid \$8.88 for the equivalent amount of meat, giving the processors and distributors a margin of \$4.69. On August 31, the farm price had advanced to \$5.15, the consumer price to \$9.51, decreasing the margin to \$4.36.

ROUND STEAK

Average price of round steak made no change in the two weeks, August 15 and August 29. Boston continues to charge the highest price - practically 9 cents a pound more than the general average.

Average Price per Pound (In cents)

Markets	Feb. 15	Aug. 15	Aug. 29 *	Markets	Feb. 15	Aug. 15	Aug. 29 *
United States	24.2	26.5	26.5	Milwaukee	23.6	25.7	25.6
Atlanta	26.5	28.0	28.8	Minneapolis	21.9	22.3	22.4
Baltimore	21.7	26.6	26.5	Mobile	21.5	23.9	24.4
Birmingham	25.1	26.8	28.3	Newark	29.7	30.7	31.3
Boston	33.2	34.0	35.1	New Haven	29.6	31.1	32.4
Bridgeport	30.6	31.2	31.5	New Orleans	23.6	22.1	22.1
Buffalo	22.5	25.4	25.6	New York	28.7	30.9	30.5
Butte	15.7	19.6	20.0	Nonfolk	22.8	23.7	25.7
Charleston, S.C.	25.0	25.5	26.1	Omaha	22.0	23.1	23.1
Chicago	22.6	24.5	23.7	Peoria	21.0	24.5	24.9
Cincinnati	25.1	27.1	27.4	Philadelphia	23.4	27.4	26.5
Cleveland	22.8	25.2	25.5	Pittsburgh	22.1	25.4	25.2
Columbus	23.7	26.6	27.8	Portland, Me.	29.3	31.8	31.4
Dallas	25.9	28.9	28.8	Portland, Ore.,	19.3	21.9	21.5
Denver	20.9	22.9	22.4	Providence	30.3	31.1	31.0
Detroit	22.9	26.4	27.0	Richmond	22.5	26.3	27.7
Fall River	29.9	31.3	31.1	St. Louis	22.1	29.7	29.9
Houston	22.9	23.4	23.0	St. Paul	21.7	22.0	22.5
Indianapolis	23.9	27.6	27.0	Salt Lake City	20.3	21.3	21.5
Jacksonville	22.5	26.1	26.1	San Francisco	25.0	25.3	25.0
Kansas City	22.8	24.0	23.8	Savannah	22.1	23.7	23.3
Little Rock	23.5	24.9	25.8	Scranton	27.6	29.7	29.2
Los Angeles	23.1	24.2	24.9	Seattle	22.3	26.7	26.2
Louisville	23.6	26.2	27.0	Springfield, Ill.	22.1	25.7	25.5
Memphis	21.6	26.4	25.0	Washington, D.C.	25.4	26.9	27.1

*Manchester and Rochester omitted from the usual list of 51 cities.

Farmers got less (\$3.60) for 100 pounds of beef on August 31 than two weeks earlier (\$3.79), but were still ahead of the February 15 price (\$3.31). For the meat obtained from this quantity of beef, consumers paid \$10.28 on August 31, \$10.25 on August 15 and \$9.80 in February. The processors and distributors' margin was somewhat larger at the end of August due to the drop in farm price.

PORK CHOPS

Advance in average prices from February 15 to August 29 was still below the average increase for 1925-1929, but there was a gain of a 1 1/2 cents in the 2 weeks from August 15 to 29. Los Angeles leads with a price over 5 cents higher than the national average. Four cities jumped prices 3 cents or more, Cincinnati, Columbus, New Haven and Washington, D. C.

Average Price per Pound (In cents)

Market	Feb. 15	Feb. 15	Aug. 29 *	Market	Feb. 15	Feb. 15	Aug. 29 *
United States	17.6	19.7	21.2	Milwaukee	18.3	20.3	21.5
Atlanta	18.3	19.3	20.5	Minneapolis	18.6	19.4	21.1
Baltimore	17.1	20.1	22.5	Mobile	13.4	14.2	16.0
Birmingham	14.1	17.3	17.3	Newark	18.3	21.2	22.7
Boston	18.9	20.0	23.7	New Haven	19.9	20.6	25.2
Bridgeport	20.2	23.4	25.4	New Orleans	14.6	15.3	17.1
Buffalo	19.4	23.3	22.3	New York	20.4	22.0	24.2
Butte	16.1	17.4	17.4	Norfolk	14.6	16.8	18.1
Charleston	15.5	15.3	15.9	Omaha	14.1	15.2	16.8
Chicago	18.0	20.6	22.2	Peoria	15.1	16.9	18.3
Cincinnati	16.1	19.3	22.3	Philadelphia	19.3	21.1	23.8
Cleveland	17.6	20.7	22.5	Pittsburgh	17.2	19.4	21.0
Columbus	15.2	17.7	21.1	Portland, Me.	18.8	20.3	22.5
Dallas	16.7	18.3	18.3	Portland, Ore.	16.5	19.9	20.9
Denver	16.0	17.6	17.8	Providence	20.2	20.7	23.4
Detroit	18.8	20.9	23.8	Richmond	15.9	19.7	20.8
Fall River	17.9	18.6	20.9	St. Louis	16.3	18.0	20.8
Houston	17.4	17.0	18.1	St. Paul	17.0	19.3	20.0
Indianapolis	17.9	18.7	20.0	Salt Lake City	19.1	19.1	19.4
Jacksonville	14.7	17.6	17.5	San Francisco	22.3	26.4	25.7
Kansas City	16.7	17.6	19.1	Savannah	14.5	15.0	14.8
Little Rock	13.7	15.9	16.5	Scranton	21.2	23.9	25.5
Los Angeles	21.2	26.4	26.3	Seattle	20.4	24.2	24.6
Louisville	14.6	17.1	20.0	Springfield, Ill.	15.3	16.5	17.7
Memphis	13.2	16.8	16.5	Washington, D.C.	20.1	21.9	25.0

*Manchester and Rochester omitted from the usual list of 51 cities.

On February 15 the farm price of hogs was \$2.94 per 100 pounds. This price rose to \$3.70 on August 31. The retail value of the meat obtained from the hog carcass increased during this period from \$7.26 to \$8.45, resulting in an increase in margin from \$4.32 to \$4.75.

LARD

Lard prices were shaved slightly from August 15 to August 29. Most cities registered a drop; 10 showed an advance, but in every cast it was small.

Average Price per Pound
(In cents)

Market	Feb. 15	Aug. 15	Aug. 29 *	Market	Feb. 15	Aug. 15	Aug. 29 *
United States	7.7	10.0	9.8	Milwaukee	8.0	9.8	9.8
Atlanta	7.7	10.0	10.1	Minneapolis	7.5	9.3	9.3
Baltimore	7.0	9.6	9.6	Mobile	8.2	9.5	9.5
Birmingham	7.6	9.6	9.5	Newark	8.6	9.8	10.0
Boston	7.9	10.8	9.9	New Haven	9.2	10.4	10.4
Bridgeport	7.5	9.8	9.5	New Orleans	6.9	9.0	8.5
Buffalo	7.1	9.6	9.4	New York	8.4	10.7	10.6
Butte	9.8	11.2	10.9	Norfolk	7.6	9.8	9.7
Charleston, S. C.	8.6	10.6	10.6	Omaha	7.9	10.4	10.3
Chicago	7.8	10.0	9.9	Peoria	7.3	9.6	9.1
Cincinnati	7.2	10.2	9.8	Philadelphia	7.9	10.2	10.2
Cleveland	7.3	10.6	10.9	Pittsburgh	7.2	9.3	9.0
Columbus	6.5	9.3	8.5	Portland, Me.	7.3	10.1	9.8
Dallas	8.8	11.0	10.6	Portland, Ore.	9.6	11.0	10.5
Denver	7.5	9.3	9.1	Providence	8.2	10.1	9.9
Detroit	6.5	9.0	8.2	Richmond	7.5	10.3	10.2
Fall River	7.4	9.4	9.1	St. Louis	5.9	8.9	8.4
Houston	8.1	10.2	9.8	St. Paul	7.9	10.1	10.2
Indianapolis	6.8	9.6	9.7	Salt Lake City	9.9	11.1	11.4
Jacksonville	8.2	11.0	9.9	San Francisco	10.1	11.4	11.2
Kansas City	8.3	9.7	10.5	Savannah	8.4	9.8	10.0
Little Rock	7.9	10.3	10.5	Scranton	7.6	10.1	9.6
Los Angeles	8.9	9.7	10.0	Seattle	9.8	11.6	11.6
Louisville	6.9	9.6	8.8	Springfield, Ill.	7.1	9.9	9.5
Memphis	5.6	9.3	9.1	Washington, D. C.	7.2	9.3	9.8

*Manchester and Rochester omitted from the usual list of 51 cities.

RICE

Dallas, Texas, still led on August 29, with highest rice prices, a cent higher than in any other of the 48 cities. Minimum prices held on that date in Charleston, S. C., and Jacksonville.

Average Price per Pound
(In cents)

Market	Feb. 15	Aug. 15	Aug. 29 *	Market	Feb. 15	Aug. 15	Aug. 29 *
United States	5.3	6.4	6.5	Milwaukee	5.7	6.3	6.7
Atlanta	5.3	5.8	5.8	Minneapolis	5.3	6.5	6.5
Baltimore	5.2	6.3	5.9	Mobile	4.4	5.3	5.6
Birmingham	5.2	6.0	5.8	Newark	5.8	6.1	6.1
Boston	6.5	6.8	6.9	New Haven	7.9	8.2	8.0
Bridgeport	6.8	7.3	7.4	New Orleans	5.1	5.0	5.2
Buffalo	5.7	6.1	6.1	New York	5.6	5.8	6.0
Butte	5.9	7.1	6.3	Norfolk	5.8	6.4	6.5
Charleston, S.C.	3.8	4.5	4.6	Omaha	6.2	7.9	7.8
Chicago	6.2	6.8	6.7	Peoria	5.6	6.0	6.1
Cincinnati	6.2	6.3	6.8	Philadelphia	5.9	6.6	7.3
Cleveland	4.8	5.9	6.0	Pittsburgh	5.7	6.7	6.7
Columbus	6.4	6.6	6.6	Portland, Me.	8.3	7.9	7.7
Dallas	8.5	9.0	9.0	Portland, Ore.	5.6	7.0	6.8
Denver	5.5	6.3	6.7	Providence	6.0	6.1	6.3
Detroit	5.1	5.8	5.8	Richmond	7.6	7.6	7.4
Fall River	6.0	6.4	6.5	St. Louis	5.0	6.2	6.2
Houston	4.3	4.8	4.8	St. Paul	5.8	6.4	6.6
Indianapolis	5.3	6.8	6.3	Salt Lake City	6.2	6.3	6.5
Jacksonville	4.0	4.5	4.6	San Francisco	6.0	7.0	7.3
Kansas City	6.3	7.1	7.1	Savannah	5.1	5.8	5.5
Little Rock	4.3	5.1	5.6	Scranton	6.7	6.2	6.9
Los Angeles	5.7	6.3	5.6	Seattle	5.9	7.0	6.9
Louisville	5.8	7.3	7.6	Springfield, Ill.	5.7	6.2	6.2
Memphis	4.7	5.4	5.4	Washington, D. C.	7.4	7.2	7.3

*Manchester and Rochester omitted from the usual list of 51 cities.

Rice brought farmers 35 cents a bushel in February; 65 cents on August 29. Consumers paid \$1.62 in February and \$1.82 on August 29 respectively, for the amount of rice normally obtained from a bushel of the farm product. The spread shrank from \$1.26 in February to \$1.17, August 29.

PRUNES

This fruit, selected from the many different fruits figuring most prominently in the national diet, increased in average price from 9.8 cents a pound on August 15th to 10.1 cents on August 29. Peoria charged 11.9 cents, the highest price on the latter date, and San Francisco the lowest, 8.2 cents.

Average Price per Pound
(In cents)

Market	Feb. 15	Aug. 15	Aug. 29 *	Market	Feb. 15	Aug. 15	Aug. 29 *
United States	8.9	9.8	10.1	Milwaukee	8.9	10.2	10.6
Atlanta	8.3	10.0	10.3	Minneapolis	10.1	10.2	10.5
Baltimore	8.0	9.8	10.0	Mobile	8.2	8.9	9.1
Birmingham	8.2	9.1	9.1	Newark	8.4	8.2	8.7
Boston	8.5	9.1	9.9	New Haven	9.0	10.8	10.0
Bridgeport	8.4	9.4	9.9	New Orleans	8.9	9.9	10.1
Buffalo	9.1	9.8	9.8	New York	8.1	9.1	9.5
Butte	9.5	9.7	9.7	Norfolk	8.1	8.5	9.0
Charleston, S.C.	8.4	9.2	9.4	Omaha	9.1	10.8	11.3
Chicago	10.2	11.1	10.8	Peoria	10.8	12.1	11.9
Cincinnati	9.2	9.8	9.9	Philadelphia	8.6	9.6	9.5
Cleveland	9.8	10.2	10.2	Pittsburgh	8.5	9.2	9.4
Columbus	9.1	10.6	10.9	Portland, Me.	9.3	9.8	10.2
Dallas	9.3	10.8	11.0	Portland, Ore.	5.4	8.1	8.8
Denver	9.8	11.4	11.1	Providence	9.1	10.3	10.6
Detroit	9.0	9.9	10.5	Richmond	8.5	8.9	9.3
Fall River	8.5	9.7	9.7	St. Louis	10.3	11.4	11.6
Houston	8.7	9.0	9.9	St. Paul	10.3	10.7	11.1
Indianapolis	10.2	11.1	10.9	Salt Lake City	8.7	9.9	9.9
Jacksonville	8.6	9.6	10.0	San Francisco	6.4	8.1	8.2
Kansas City	9.5	10.1	10.1	Savannah	8.5	9.2	9.5
Little Rock	8.5	9.3	9.6	Scranton	8.7	9.8	10.8
Los Angeles	8.5	9.0	8.9	Seattle	7.3	8.4	8.5
Louisville	9.4	9.6	9.8	Springfield, Ill.	9.9	12.2	11.5
Memphis	9.3	9.9	9.9	Washington, D.C.	9.9	10.7	10.6

* Manchester and Rochester omitted from the usual list of 51 cities.

FOOD FACTS FOR CONSUMERS

You don't have to guess about the quality of the steak you buy at the butcher's Ask for United States Standard grades, then you'll know what your steak will be like They are stamped all over the beef so that they will show on any piece.

Thousands of people in this country have pellagra Milk would prevent it --- fluid milk, or a few ounces of dried skim milk every day Skim milk is rich in vitamin G and protein It is rich in calcium, which makes strong bones and teeth. It lacks the fat and the vitamin A of whole milk, but its other food values are about the same.

American cheddar cheese is made of whole milk Cottage cheese of skim milk Potatoes baked in their skins retain more of their food value than when cooked in any other way Prunes are a good source of iron.

Distributors say there are plenty of eggs to sell at reasonable prices Average egg prices in 49 cities on August 29 were 19% higher than prices in 51 cities on February 15 Ask your dealer why he can't get cheaper eggs for you Brown or white, the color of the eggshell has nothing to do with the food value of the egg.

Rice is sold on the market as "white" or "brown" Both are energy foods, but brown rice has, in addition, food values contained in the germ and a part of the covering of the grain.

In the early days of the baking industry, bakers had to compete with the quality breads baked at home Consumers of homemade bread knew what went into the loaf With the passing of breadmaking from the home, consumers can not know the materials that go into bread unless they demand standards of quality Is the bread you buy made with milk? The label should tell you Milk-made bread is richer in food value than water-made.

Nutrition Facts on this page are from
the UNITED STATES BUREAU OF HOME ECONOMICS, Washington.

Further information for homemakers will be furnished by the Bureau on request.

